

The Saturday Evening Post

Vol. III.—No. 32.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 MARKET STREET, three doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or \$1 if not paid during the year—Advertisers inserted at the customary rates.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 7, 1823.

Whole No. 186.



ORIGINAL POETRY.

"DEAR WOMAN'S LOV'D SMILE."

There is a charm that can soothe every sorrow,
Can relieve every grief, and assuage every woe,
Brighten the prospect of life's dull to-morrow,
And shed lustre and light o'er the dark scenes below;
And there is a power whose influence can subdue
Affliction's hard couch, and our sadness begone;
And the mists that overshadow our pathway are often
Dispell'd by the beams of dear Woman's lov'd smile.

GANEM.

SONG.

respectfully dedicated to Miss M.—S.—

At early morn, these blooming flowers
I cult', while yet unpeared with dew;
Fairer have never deck'd beauty's bower;
Then take them—they were pluck'd for you;

Here is the rose—see its beautiful bloom;

Its bed is thy cheek, and thy breath its perfume;

And here is the violet—fair it doth shine;

Its beauty and modesty, dearest, are thine.

Here is the lily—like thee it is fair,

Yet like her will its loveliness wither and die;

At eve will its fragrance be wafted in air;

And the emblem a tear will ensue in thine eyes.

It is true, my sweet girl, that beauty will die,

And the lustre will flee from thy soul-winning eye;

Yet al! I will love thee in health or in pain;

The thy beauty may fade, yet thy worth will remain.

SELM.

MINERVA'S ADVICE.

Fluttering loves, giddy joys,

Sighing soft for Hymen's joys;

Would you shun the trifling arts,

Beauty's traps for youthful hearts?

Would you treasure in a wife,

Riches, which should last thy life?

Would you in thy choice be nice?

Hear Minerva's sage advice:

Be not caught with shape nor air,

Count lips not flowing hair;

Shape and jaunty air thy chest;

Coral lips may speak deceit;

Girls unmask'd would you desire?

Fix your fond eye on the Eye:

Nature there has truth design'd,

The Eye that opens the Mind.

HAMET.

STANZAS.

There is a place beyond the skies,
Where happy spirits dwell—

Where plaints of sorrow never rise—

Where none of sorrow tell;

A place where seraphs round the throne

Of Jesus and the Lamb,

The conquests of that favour own,

Who is the great I AM.

That Savious who their ransom paid—

Who died to set them free;

A sacrifice for them was made,

And suffered on the tree.

To Him their constant praises rise—

To Him all praise is given,

In that blest place beyond the skies,

And that blest place is Heaven.

ALEXIS.

TO SICKNESS.

Rebent of Heaven—supremely fair,

How kind art thou to me,

That bids me off for death prepare,

For thou wilt set me free:

Thou dost my wanderings restrain,

And point'st the path true peace to gain.

As nature sinks beneath the load

Of life's oppressive cares,

When pain or sorrow dire torments

The bloom that Nature wears,

The wasted soul, enjoyment's

Forbears those bustling temes no more.

When death long with grief and pain,

Prisons earth's rapture's post;

Of joys—how sad! how mild the train!

How sweet—how sweet to last!

Then blest that voice that bids expire

The fainting, glimmering taper's fire.

How, oh! my soul! how vain, how blind

Thine future estate,

If thou didst not my future mind

And soul fertilise;

Perchance I learn, disease and woe

Attend my journey here below.

[SELECTED.]

Led F. JETTE.

With pleasure, statuere, hunc agere;

of a universal, prodigious, and unbroken motion.

Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation, I was in some degree prepared for this. I expected, too, the loss of breath from the compression of the air, though not the suffocation of the spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane—how came the wind there?—There, too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of *Eolus* in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in the folly of its desperation, had seized with giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-way course abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped, and pointed upwards; I looked—and beheld the sun, "shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silvery hue upon the craggy and ever humid walls of the tavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the falls, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, till it fills the whole cavern, and then, condensed with the rapidity of steam, is precipitated in rain; in addition to which, there is no support but flakes of the rock, which are constantly dropping off; and nothing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this magnificent saloon. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness more threatening than the waters under which they groan. From their summit is projected, with incalculable intensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like firefly. Beneath, is a chasm of death; an anvil, upon which the hammer of the cataclysm beat with unsparring and remorseless might; an abyss of wrath, where the heaviest damnation might find new torment, and howl unheard.

We had now penetrated to the inmost recess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human foot can step, but to annihilation. The distance from the edge of the falls, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said to be forty-five feet, but I do not think this has ever been accurately ascertained. The arch under which we passed, is evidently undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance, may be expected every day; and this is probably the only real danger in going beneath the sheet. We passed to our temporary home, through the valley which skirts the upper stream, among gilded clouds and rainbows and wildflowers, and felt that we had experienced a consummation of curiosity; that we had looked upon that, than which earth could offer nothing to the eye or heart of man more awful or more magnificent.

O. W."

The following admirable Report of the Committee of Agriculture of the House of Representatives of the United States, composed of Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies, Garnet, Harris, Pa. Rose, Patterson, Pa. and Whitman, which deserves to be written in letters of gold, as embracing all the great principles of political economy, calculated to render a nation great and prosperous, affords a rational ground of hope, that new schemes of policy will at length be adopted; that a new era is about to dawn on the United States; and that the paralysis and distress so generally prevalent, will disappear.

In the House of Representatives, March 19, 1824. The committee on agriculture, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing them to inquire, if any article of foreign growth or manufacture, will be for the interest of the agriculturist; and, if there be any such article, to name the same, together with the additional amount of duty which they deem beneficial to the agricultural interest, respectively submitted the following report:

That, in the apprehension of your committee, whatever increases the consumption of its products, whether at home or abroad, necessarily advances the interest of agriculture. He who cultivates the soil, looks beyond the supply of his own wants for the profits of his labour. He looks to a market for the surplus products of his industry. The home market, in the opinion of the committee, is at all times to be preferred to the foreign market, where the reward of agricultural pursuits is equal; the former is less precarious than the latter; it is, also, more permanent and certain, and above the reach of restraining and prohibitory duties of foreign hostility; and when the home market can be increased in its demands, without diminishing in a greater degree the foreign consumption, it would seem wise and prudent to promote its extension by every rational means within the sphere of legislation.

Your committee consider the increase of duties on many foreign articles now imported into the United States, would promote the agricultural prosperity of the nation. A portion of population engaged in manufactures would necessarily depend on the farmer for subsistence, and create a more perfect and profitable division of labour than now exists. A new market would be opened, and a new demand created, for all the raw materials which new manufactures would consume. It cannot be denied, that if all the manufactured articles now consumed by the people of the United States were manufactured within the bounds of our country, from the raw material furnished by ourselves, the value of our lands would be increased, and the profits of agricultural labour considerably augmented. Demand and consumption would be directly extended—a great extent of soil devoted to the growing of products that now afford no sufficient stimulus to cultivation. The soil and climate of the United States are capable of producing the various articles necessary for such manufacturing establishments as will

most naturally flourish in this country, and of such as would inevitably be consumed, provided manufacturing labour should be extended. By a comprehensive and vigorous system of policy, calculated to unfold our agricultural resources, a spirit of emulation and industry would be diffused over the land; a vast and active system of internal exchange would rise up; the expense of transportation of heavy articles would be, in a great measure, saved; and, in fact, that which should be ardently wished for, in every agricultural country, a home market would appear; this, too, would prove a market at once various, in point of demand, but sure, steady and unchanging. The policy, the caprice, the selfishness, and the hostility of other nations could not affect it. On this point, therefore, the committee cannot entertain any doubt. The extension of domestic manufactures, depending on the production of such raw materials as can be found in this country, must increase the demand and consumption of those materials, and of course secure a new and ready market.

As to the articles of foreign growth, to which an increase of duty should apply, in order to promote the prosperity of our agriculture, the committee need only remark, that, if the principles which they advance be sound, the duty should embrace every raw material found or procured with ease and cheapness, and in abundance in the United States. The committee have confined themselves to the home market, in the brief view which they have presented. The question how far the increase of this home market, by an increase of duty on foreign articles, would affect the demand of our agricultural products abroad, leads to a new train of considerations. The first inquiry which naturally occurs on this point is, what are the inducements with foreign nations to purchase the productions of our soil? what the moving causes of the market which they extend? is their policy founded on favour, reciprocity, self-interest, or necessity? On this subject, there is little ground for difference of opinion. Foreign nations not for us, but for themselves. Favour, and even reciprocity, form no basis for their measures towards us beyond the compass of bare expediency. They will consume our raw materials when they cannot do better; when they can, they will not consume them. When the consumption of our agricultural products comes in contact with any principle of political economy applicable to their own condition, a hostile tariff meets us at their shores. Hence, the foreign market, for the fruits of our soil, depends but little on the sale which foreign manufacturers find in this country; and, whether we purchase more or less, foreign nations will graduate their policy towards us, by a standard independent of any general system of duties which we may adopt; at least, so it appears to your committee.

How long would Great Britain purchase our cotton, if her own colonies could supply her demands? How many nations would consume any article that is cultivated by the American agriculturist, if they could find their demand supplied on better and more advantageous conditions, by home industry? These questions are answered by their proposition; it is, therefore, the opinion of the committee, that the foreign market for our agricultural products, and for the staple articles of our exports, in the shape of raw materials, will not be essentially affected by any increase of duty on those foreign manufacturers which are composed of similar materials.

In fact, as to the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, which should be taxed in order to increase our agricultural prosperity, your committee will refer, generally, to the tariff now before the house. The committee do not perceive the necessity of selecting any articles, or of imposing any duties beyond those embraced by that bill.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(From London papers to 26th of June, received at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.)

AFRICA.

The subjoined extracts are taken from the Cape Coast Gazette of the 21st of February.—The first contains the account of the burning of Suceonde by the British, in retaliation for the affair with the Ashantees. The second communicates some intelligence of the state of the slave trade in that quarter, as ascertained during a cruise of his Majesty's ship *Bann*, from which it would appear that the Brazilian flag was the only one engaged in that infamous traffic.—

DESTRUCTION OF SUCONDEE.

The repeated insults offered to the boat's crews of our squadron in acts of hostility committed by the natives of this once extensive town upon such of our poor wounded fellows as found their way to the water-side, after the battle of the 21st ult. caused Major Chisholm, commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, to determine upon its entire destruction; with this view he ordered Capt. Lang to march from Djuqua, with the whole of the Fantece force, and to cross the country to Commeda, where they were joined by the Major himself on Sunday the 23d inst.

At day-light on Monday morning the embarkation commenced, and although the means of effecting it were very insignificant, yet by the exertions of the naval officers, a force of upwards of 1,000 men were embarked on board his Majesty's ship *Owen Glendower*, and the *Sierra Leone* packet, before sunset, when the *Bann* hove in sight, and both vessels with the schooner, commenced beating to windward. It had been expected that the expedition would have reached Suceonde by midnight, when a disembarkation would have immediately taken place, and a body of Ashantees in all likelihood captured; but the continuance for the greater part of the night of a strong sea breeze and leeward current, prevented the completion of so desirable an object.

The vessels only succeeded in taking up their situations on Tuesday, at three P. M. and the disembarkation taking place at day-light, the whole of the natives, together with a party of 400 Ashantees, fled from the town, which was instantly set fire to, and laid in ruins, by the party which landed under the command of Captain Lang, the boats being under the charge of Captain Woolcombe, late of his Majesty's ship *Owen Glendower*. By eight P. M. the town was completely razed, and every valuable, as well as run, powder, and stores of every kind, either burned or blown up. Thus have the deluded natives of this town paid for their extreme insolence and breach of faith, and it is to be hoped that the lesson may prove useful to all others, who, under the mask of neutrality, have offered us every annoyance in their power; for we understand our acting Governor is determined to visit all who, during the continuation of the unfortunate hostilities which at present agitate the country, directly or indirectly afforded assistance to the enemies of his Britannic Majesty.

TRADE IN SLAVES.

His Majesty's ship *Bann* returned to Cape Coast on the 13th instant, from a cruise in the Bights of Biafra and Benin, in the course of which her boats searched the principal haunts of the slave-dealers—namely, Benin River, Bonny, Calabar, and the Camarous. In the first-named a brig, under the flag of Pernambuco, was examined, who had an imperial passport to carry

231 slaves from Malacca, a royal Portuguese colony south of the Line; this vessel, being old and heavy, and having no slaves on board, was not molested, although the informality of the passport would have justified her detention. In the Bonny, there were no slave-vessels whatever, nor had there been any for a length of time. The last was the *Louise*, a Spanish schooner, in the manufacture of wine. They contrive to dilute with the juice of the grape altogether, and compound the liquor which they sell, of water, sugar, acetate of lead and some colouring ingredient.

David's Picture of Mars Disarmed by Venus, has been purchased by an English gentleman for 60,000 francs—about \$42,000.

Mr. de Flotz, the present prime minister of France, and now perhaps, a Duke, is among the most fortunate men of the age.—Not long since he was a practising attorney at Bordeaux was a member of the chamber of Deputies, in 1817, advanced to the Peage, and now at the head of the Councils of France. *M. de Corpere*, Minister of the Interior, was also an Attorney at Bordeaux.

perished in his sanity, and stated that what he had done had been determined upon for five months.

At one of the sittings of the French Chamber of Deputies, at the beginning of last month, a member of the Chamber related in detail the process used by a number of wine merchants of Paris, in the manufacture of wine. They contrive to dilute with the juice of the grape altogether, and compound the liquor which they sell, of water, sugar, acetate of lead and some colouring ingredient.

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LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC—RECAPTURE OF LIMA.

The schooner *Ardent*, captain *Bossiere*, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday night, in 22 days from Porto Bello. Captain *B.* states that about the last of May news reached Panama, that, owing to the dissatisfaction of the Peruvians, General *Bolivar* had embarked most of his army on board the Peruvian and Colombian navy, then at Callao, and retired to Truxillo—leaving a Peruvian Colonel in command of the garrison. Shortly after leaving Callao, indeed before he had lost sight of the place, he had the mortification of seeing the Peruvian flag hauled down and the Spanish colours hoisted. A short time after, news was received of the abolition of the Constitutional Government of Spain, upon the receipt of which most of the Spanish troops in Peru refused to acknowledge the absolute government of the King. Availing himself of this circumstance, *Bolivar* immediately returned to Callao, and was joined by a great number of the Spanish troops, as also by the faction in Peru, who had before opposed him on the ground, (as was said by them) that he had come not for the purpose of assisting them, but of conquering in the name of Colombia. He had again taken possession of Callao, and was marching on, with every prospect of bringing the war to a speedy close. On the 25th of June a reinforcement of between 2 and 3000 troops from Colombia, had passed Chagres, on their way to Panama, to embark for Peru, taking with them a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and cordage, &c. for the navy. A report prevailed throughout the country, that a treaty of Alliance had been formed between Colombia and Hayti, in which the latter agrees to furnish 4000 troops completely armed for the assistance of the former, and which were daily expected. On the 24th June the French brig of war *Galle* arrived at Chagres from Martinique, bringing an agent from the French government to reside at Panama, who had been well received.

A few days before Capt. *B.* left Panama a brig arrived from Callao with official accounts (letters from President *Bolivar* to the Intendant) stating the surrender of that port and the city of Lima to his forces. A short time after, news was received of the capture of Callao by the *Ardent*, and the arrival of a reinforcement of 2000 men, who had been well received. A few days before Capt. *B.* left Panama a brig arrived from Callao with official accounts (letters from President *Bolivar* to the Intendant) stating the surrender of that port and the city of Lima to his forces. A short time after, news was received of the capture of Callao by the *Ardent*, and the arrival of a reinforcement of 2000 men, who had been well received.

The frigate *United States*, had arrived at Callao, to relieve the *Franklin* 74, which sailed for the United States on the 10th May.

"An extract of a letter dated Caracas, July 1, says: "A reinforcement of 14,000 men, are ordered to march immediately from this country, to join *Bolivar*, in Chile. Col. *Stopford*, editor of the *Colombiano*, and Col. *Young*, are ordered to the Head Quarters of Gen. *Paez*, in the interior."

"Com. *Daniels* is appointed to the command of the squadron at Porto Cabello, and ordered to get all the vessels, both public and private, ready for sea as soon as possible—probably to take a part of the troops to Porto Bello, that are to reinforce *Bolivar*."

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

June 1st 1824.—"In April, Lima was in possession of the Royalists, and matters were tranquil. *Bolivar* was at Truxillo with 7000 men, a force inferior to that of his enemy, and a battle decisive of the fate of the country was expected to take place in May or June. The 2000 republican troops who became traitors to their cause and surrendered the fortresses of Callao to the Royalists, had been sent into the interior. Flour was at \$34 per barrel, duties \$8, and there were several American vessels profiting of this change of consumers."

"Lord Cochrane has lost here much of his influence. An affair lately took place which may induce him to leave the service. About ten days ago, a Brazilian frigate commanded by a young Englishman named *Grenfelt*, arrived at Para, having on board a large sum (perhaps \$200,000) resulting from the seizures made at Para, soon after the affair of Maranham, when Cochrane got possession of about double that sum, which he has ever since retained, upon the plea that he would account for that money when his Majesty Don Pedro would account to him for his Portuguese prizes. Soon after *Grenfelt* came to anchor, he went on shore to see Cochrane, and whilst he was absent, *Pedro the First*, having been advised of the money being on board the frigate, went in person and absolutely took possession of and brought on shore the whole of it, together, as it is said, with all *Grenfelt's* papers, &c. This joke, so constitutional and so dignified, did not please my Lord Cochrane. He told his Majesty next day that he had, this time, 'out generalised him.' Poor *Grenfelt*, however, who enjoys the reputation of having been the cause of destroying 252 Brazilians at Para, in October last, in the hold of a vessel, has disappeared, and whether he be concealed by Cochrane, or on board one of the British ships of war, is not known."

"A violent explosion of gas took place on Thursday evening at Hand's China shop, in the Westminister road. The whole front was blown to atoms, and a soldier on the opposite side of the road received some of the contents of the shop, but was not materially hurt. The master of the house had retired into the cellar to draw some beer, when the light, which he held in his hand, produced an explosion, and knocked him down with great violence. The destruction of crockery was beyond description.

A gentleman, now in Canterbury, recently from India, landed at St. Helena, and cut a slip from the willow-tree which shades the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, upon that secluded rock.

Kent Herald.—"The slip of wood is planted in this city.

Charles Lebrun, Duke of Placentia, Peer of France, and Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, better known as Third Consul during the time of the Consular Government, died a few days ago in France, at his country seat near Dourdan, at the advanced age of 86. He was successively Member of the States-General, of the Constituent Assembly, and of the Council of Ancients. After being Bonaparte's colleague in the Consular Government, he became one of his favoured servants during the empire, occupying the place of Prince Arch-Treasurer, Governor-General of Liguria, of Holland, and other high offices.

The King was to prologue the Parliament in person, the 25th June.

The English and French funds had experienced an advance, with a prospect of a further rise, in consequence of its being positively announced that the King's speech will contain the usual pacific assurances, and it being understood that an armistice capitalist had given orders for large purchases.

Madame Riego, widow of General Riego, died in London on the 13th June.

The London papers, and particularly the *Courier*, publish extracts from the speech of the President of Colombia to the Congress, with expressions of respect and approbation.

The official account of the battle with the Ashantees had reached London, and the account of the disaster of Sir Charles McCarthy's army were confirmed.

Mr. McCready, the Tragedian, played the character of Cardinal Wolsey on the evening of the 23d June, from which it would appear that he had taken orders for the Church.

Mr. Gourlay had not been dismissed. He still

had the unfeigned and the most cordial acknowledgments in a manner which I have never seen before. He has the right of the soil, and the title is in his name.

"I paid a visit to the *United States* in 1817—

France. But

the title is in

the name of

period fixed by law for the termination of the state of New York, is the 4th of 1827.—According to the census of 1820, or 29,379 free persons of color, and 10,992 in that state.

A black American Servant has been proscribed.

By a formal order of the government it is inserted in the list of prohibited and the custom-house officers are com-

not to suffer it to pass through their

to the country. Booksellers are also for-

to have it on sale, and it is subject to be

then sold in any person's possession.

Le Baron de Marne, Minister from

the United States, has arrived at Nor-

ton.—The ship Panther Austria has arri-

ved from London. She sailed on the 5th

at which time there were two British 75-

and a brig lying there. The brig was

from one to the other, considering himself

than on board of his own ships of war.

There was no news at Lathom.

Steam Boat Erie Canal, arrived at Geor-

geville, on Tuesday last week, having entered

the canal through the feeder at Rochester.—

the first boat of the kind that has floated

river; and in showing the practicability of

going by steam, without injury to the canals,

value of material importance.

Barlow, a mechanic at New Brunswick,

has succeeded in bringing up a stream of

water, by perforating the earth to the

one hundred and sixty feet.

Joseph Giles, of Brattleborough, Vermont,

with the Essex of Bark, which com-

pletes on call skins in the space of

eight hours.

Crawford and her two sons, on their

way to Washington City to Philadelphia, in

the creek at Big Elk, last week, during

the flood, were nearly carried away by the flood.

He had been in the water an hour before they

carriage and horses were extricated by

the citizens of Elkton.

—The editor of the New York Mirror,

prize of twenty dollars for the best origi-

nal that shall be furnished him by the 1st

of October next—and the Richmond Visitor, \$10

for the best poem received before the first of

next.

Young man, Mr. Samuel Wilcy, hung him-

self a few weeks ago in Penn's Neck, Salem

N.J.—only a few days after he had been

to Boston papers state that the elegant man-

of the corner of Beacon and Park streets, in

is to be fitted up for the residence of

Miss Fayette. It is one of the most delight-

ful situations in Boston, fronting directly on the

water, calculated to pass through the lakes St.

and Erie, and the New York Canal, for

the purpose of taking cargoes of produce to

New York.

Elliott arrived at Boston from Trinidad,

at four of the pirates that burnt the schr.

He had been taken at Key Britton, and

others remained on the key, who would,

be taken or starved, as the British

and one other armed vessel, were

engaged in it, and their escape was considered

as a failure.

R. L. a person, reduced from afflu-

ence by belligerent speculations, sold

for a claim on Spain—He is since dead—

\$4000 have been awarded for this claim

the receiver has given half to the widow.

—It is said letters from Amsterdam state,

which Government has recently repealed the

which the subjects of Holland were for-

to make loans to Foreign Powers. It

is expected that German capital will be in

American stocks.

The famous rocking stone at

New York, computed to weigh 40 tons,

and that it might be moved by a single

was a few days since rolled from its pivot.

It is said that the owner of the land on which it

it was set, procured a dozen or two of per-

overthrew it.

New Orleans, there are now upwards of

thousand ornamental trees, planted in four

round the city for the comfort of the citi-

Among them is the live oak.

man named Amy Colgrave, aged 56, hung

a short time since, in the ladies' cabin of

the canal packet boats, a few miles below

of Syracuse, N. Y. She was insane.

been suggested by the Petersburg Re-

in that the 22d of October next, the anniv-

of Cornwallis' surrender, be set apart by

as a day of especial honor to Gen-

er, under the hope that he will on that

visit the spot where American freedom

was consummated, and where his own

was augmented and made immortal.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer

there is no doubt of the fact, that people

so much medicine; where ten actually die

of disease, ten more are doctored to death

by own solicitation."

ever will apply an ointment made of gun-

powder, and common grease, behind

the ears of their Lambs, will be sure of having

preserved from all kinds of vermin.

the had been kept in a glazed earthen-

ware.

—There have been but

in Northampton, Mass. during the last six

months. The population is 5,278.

Final Definition.—An English gentleman

lately inquired of his American corre-

spontaneous and a Federalist, received reply

that induction was merely nominal the Fed-

Democrats are Federalists when they

are Democrats; when they are Federalists

they are Federalists.

Trade.—There are at this time ELEVEN

fitting out at the HAVANA for the pur-

of bringing slaves from Africa.

Superintendent of the U. S. Army at

Westfield, (Mass.) has advertised for 935 dozen

20,000 English, and 12,000 lbs. German

and 1800 lbs. French.

—A gentleman who left

Hall, Saratoga, has arrived at New-

having travelled two hundred and seventy-

in twenty-two hours, for the moderate

of five dollars.

On the arrival of the U. S. brig Spark, at

the New York ground at New York, 25 of the

have been sent to the Hospital. Fifteen

had to had the yellow fever, of whom

had died—the rest are convalescent.

Every precaution is taken to prevent the disease

among the variety of modes agitated in the

different cities of the United States, for receiving

La Fayette, and welcoming him to our shores,

we do not perceive any attempt on the part

of the Ladies to honour the distinguished visitor.

Would it not be worthy the attention of

our fair Philadelphians to exercise their inge-

nuity in getting up some delicate testimonial

of their feelings towards the gallant old Frenchman?

He would, no doubt, be as much gratified by it,

as by the most pompous and magnificent prepara-

tions adopted by the other sex.

It must be the desire of the American people

to see the struggle in Greece brought to a happy

and speedy issue. The prospect was never more

flattering than at this present time; and there is

just cause to hope, that every sentiment of

patriotism and love of country will be called into

action, to promote the favourable termination of

the campaign, which has already commenced, as

we learn by recent advices, with happy auspices.

Mr. Rush, the American Minister at the Court of

St. James, has acknowledged the receipt of six

hundred pounds sterling, (through Messrs. Ba-

ring & Co.) from the committee in New York

for the relief of the Greeks.

Among the variety of modes agitated in the

different cities of the United States, for receiving

La Fayette, and welcoming him to our shores,

we do not perceive any attempt on the part

of the Ladies to honour the distinguished visitor.

Would it not be worthy the attention of

our fair Philadelphians to exercise their inge-

nuity in getting up some delicate testimonial

of their feelings towards the gallant old Frenchman?

He would, no doubt, be as much gratified by it,

as by the most pompous and magnificent prepara-

tions adopted by the other sex.

Last Sunday evening about sunset as Mr. Sa-

monian was returning home from Fair Mount

Water-works, along the road, leading from that

place to Bush Hill, two decently dressed men over-

took him and caught her by the neck—her feet just

cleaving the ground, and consequently she had no

power to extricate herself. Perhaps a knowledge

of the manner in which this child lost her life, would

have a most fatal effect, as it is not a thing of very

Today's the day of the 100th. That gives it all its flavor.

PHRENOLOGY.
To seek out breeds of every shape,
Bees and Shakespeare, ass and ape;
Phrenologists take note;
And in this search they are surely right,
For never was opinion brought to light
So much in want of brains.

CURE FOR THE WING-WORM.
Two pairs pipe-clay, then water is required,
An old shirt, and a piece of dried soap-root.
Which, powdered with water, lay thick on the part.
When you'll feel that 'twill drive the worm in the heart:
Do this for a while, two or three times a day,
And you'll kill this said tweller while on his way.

"I wonder," says a woman of humor, "why my husband and I quarrel so often, for we agree uniformly in one great point; he wishes to be master, and so do I."

Old Tassel, the comedian, having a dispute with Mrs. Clive, concluded his remarks on her by saying, "Madam, I have heard of tarts and brimstone; but you are the cream of one, and the flower of the other."

Sir David D—, when Lord Advocate for Scotland, and member of the British House of Commons, used to express himself in the accent of his country. "I say, Mr. Speaker, it is not in the power (power) of this House to do so and so." "What (says a country gentleman) does the advocate for Scotland mean by talking of the power of this House?" "He means, (said Mr. P.) I suppose, the forty-five Scotch members."

A FACT.—A dandy, having unfortunately caught himself on fire when just going to bed at an inn, a concourse of attendants, on hearing his cries, rushed to his assistance. The fire having been quelled without much ado, how it happened was the general question:—"Why?" replied the youth, "I was just taking a last peep at the glass, when somehow or other the flame of the candle communicated with the ornaments of my night cap."

Play upon words. A gentleman once asked the late Judge Parsons the definition of *keelhaul*. He instantly replied, "It is undergoing a great hard ship."

Another anecdote illustrates the character of the Judge. Both in thought and language it is sublime. A gentleman had been concerned in a duel. The ball of his antagonist struck his watch, and remained there. It thus saved his life. The ball was subsequently exhibited, with the ball remaining in it, in a company where Judge Parsons was present. It was observed by several that it was to the owner a valuable watch. "Yes, (said Parsons,) very excellent: it has kept time from Eternity."

We copy the statement below of the estate and bequests of Luke White, Esq. from a London paper. It records one of those many instances of enormous wealth obtained by industry, perseverance, and skill, that are to be found in the domestic history of Great Britain and Ireland. White commenced the world by taking a stand at the four courts, in Dublin, having a few books in an apron which he offered for sale to the bar and to others passing along. After some time he left off his peddling and opened a small book store, which he increased from year to year, as fortune favored him, until he became one of the most extensive booksellers in Ireland. In conjunction with some others he also dealt largely in the Government lotteries, and the parties were lucky enough to draw several capital prizes. From these concurrent circumstances he obtained great wealth, which he afterwards very much increased by taking up large portions of the Irish loans, and finally died leaving an immense estate to his heirs. The moneys, spent in elections, alluded to in the extract below, were for procuring the return of two of his sons as members of Parliament, in which he succeeded; and one of them is now representative for Dublin.

The estate of Luttrell's town was purchased by him from the Earl of Carlisle, that individual being the descendant of Col. Luttrell, one of those courtiers on whom Junius exercised his invective.

Mr. White bore, throughout life, the character of a just and irreproachable man.

"The will of the late Luke White, Esq. has been lodged in the Probate Court. His property amounted to 30,000/- a year real estate, and 10,000/- in money and securities. This, which remained after the enormous sum of 200,000/- expended upon elections, he has bequeathed to will as follows: To his eldest son, Col. Thomas White, of Woodlands, county of Dublin, who, in 1819, married Juliana, daughter of Viscount Gort, 30,000/- a year. This includes the estate of Luttrell's Town, near Dublin, purchased from the Earl of Carlisle, for the sum of 100,000/- To his second son, married to Miss Ruth, 7,000/- a year. To his third son, not married, 4,500/- a year. To his fourth son, not married, the representative of the county of Dublin, 15,000/- a year. To his son by a second wife, 500/- a year for a certain time, and then 10,000/- in lieu of that amount. To his three daughters 10,000/- each. The marriage settlement on his widow is 1,000/-

To keep off the Drive away the Bees.—Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscoting, &c. where these vicious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill or expel them.

A Receipt for making Beer.—Boil 10 ounces Hops in 3 and a half pds. of water one hour, or until the leaves settle at the bottom of the kettle. Then strain it into a 20 gallon cask, in which must first be put 6 quarts and one pint of good thick molasses. Fill it up with cold water. Add one pint brewer's yeast. Roll it over and shake it well. Let it remain in the cellar 24 hours with the bung out, after which it must be bunged tight, and in one week it will be fit for use. If bottled it will very much improve.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
SHEEP.
Remember to have your sheep brought up and housed during wet weather and long storms.—Give them a little good hay, and a lick of salt.—This practice is important at this season of the year to the healthfulness of your flock. It is time now to put the lambs from the ewes, and to provide good short pasture for them, (if the lambs be not already weaned,) and to allow the old ewes to recruit a little; for next month is the time to begin to fatten and shear—particularly if the weather prove warm and dry. Therefore, clear the flock of the superfluous, and never copy a sheep owner that sits upon a fence, pondering over good and sturdy breeds. Your flock

will be the healthier, and produce better lambs, and a greater abundance of wool.

Turn them on the side, stable; for oats is the only grain proper for store-sheep; but, however, of the rye stable, which is peculiarly injurious to sheep, but salutary to the swine herd. Remember that sheep shortly will be, if they are not now, the most profitable of the farmer's flock.

The farmer who wishes to see his flock of sheep improving, and realize that profit which it may be made to afford, must not be friendly to hounds and pointers, and mongrel dogs, which are peculiarly destructive among sheep, while the Newfoundland dog, the spaniel, and the terrier, rarely or never, without the instigation of those alluded to, molest them.

BEES.

Set your bee-hives upon the edges of two slats, something like common oak laths placed edge-wise upon stanchions, at such distance apart as to permit the edges of the hives to rest upon them, leaving them open at the bottom; then all the worms, as soon as they begin to move, will fall down, and are unable to rise.—This is an almost infallible remedy, which I have proved for several years, entirely to satisfaction.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET. PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Printers, Book-sellers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, seamstresses, Farming-men, Groomes, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Rent, White Linen, All kinds of Bedding, and all different kinds of Servants, Bellmen, Boarders, Servants, &c. To Let, Servants, all sorts of tenement houses.

The above particularly refers to the patronage of the public, and particularly to those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavor, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office a safe and comfortable place of deposit, or reference, having good recommendations, and references, will find every facility to supply them, *diversus with situations.*

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st., a few doors above Market,

THE Subcriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estates, and Agency business in general, engraving of Writings, posting Books, adjusting and accounts of Estates, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices, Indentures, Articles of Partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, Procuring, and putting out Money on Interest, and discharging Proximities, Notes.

N. B. A Register is kept especially for entering Farms, City Property and Ground Rents, free of expense. Feb. 28—**ff**

CHARLES P. LISLE.

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chestnut and Third streets,

Where have been placed and immediately paid—
each price of 500 dollars; 1 of 2000; 5 of 1000; 3 of 500; 12 of 100; besides 50, &c. &c. innumerable.

July 24—**ff**

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

P. GAMPFIELD

A GAIN renders his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the little class of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuation of it in the following scheme, which it is proposed to paralyze mathematical principles, as were its predecessors. The perfect failure of this system will be to take away the last price of tickets, and the small number of them in the 13th class, together with the very short period to elapse before its determination, should command the immediate patronage of the public to the present scheme, independent of aiding the highly important object for which these lotteries were granted, which is to procure for our most chearful and ready communication with the world.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY. THIRTEEN CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	\$3000	is	\$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
8	do	12	is	9936
5	72	do	6	36432

6914 Prizes. Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Winning Tickets, \$6 00 | Quarters, 1 50

Halves, 3 00 Eighteens, 0 75

Packages by one-hundred and otherwise, as usual.

For further particulars relative to the above given, apply at

P. L. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chestnut and Third streets,

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